

as *B. virginianum*, a plant which, as represented in the Gray Herbarium and as shown by the plates illustrating the Scandinavian and Russian specimens, departs from the common Alleghanian and eastern Asiatic material in exactly the points indicated above. This European plant was set off by Presl as *B. anthemoides*,¹ but has subsequently been treated as *B. virginianum*, var. *europaeum* Ångström.²

Besides the material from the region of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, characteristic specimens have been seen from the Thunder Bay District, Ontario, and from northern New England. In New England some of the plants seem to be exactly intermediate, as judged by the cutting of the frond, between *B. virginianum* and var. *europaeum*, but south of this area all the plants seem to be typical *B. virginianum*. The plant with the less dissected frond, being the only representative of the species in Europe and occurring in North America chiefly north of the range of typical *B. virginianum*, seems to the writers to be well separated as a variety which should be called *B. virginianum* (L.) Sw., var. *europaeum* Ångström.—M. L. FERNALD and HAROLD ST. JOHN.

BIDENS CONNATA PETIOLATA.—At Franklin, Connecticut, in low meadows, *B. connata petiolata* occurs with noticeably large heads and with achenes considerably exceeding the length of 4–6 mm. given for the species in the last edition of the Manual. In the Franklin plants the mature central achenes are 8–9 mm. long. Very few central achenes shorter than 8 mm. were found in the many heads examined by the writer. The measurements refer to large, well developed heads. The awns, too, are longer than in the species, as well as stouter, and the two pairs are often of equal length. Short golden-yellow rays are usually developed early but soon fall away. The plants are abundant in Franklin Meadows, and very uniform in habit. They show well a difference between variety and species, which seems, so far as the writer's observation extends, to be constant, but is, however, more readily recognized in the field than in the herbarium. In the typical form of the species the head is low and hemispherical, while in the variety it is taller and cylindrical, or at full maturity slightly broadened upward. In fresh plants the contrast is striking. Specimens have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium.—R. W. WOODWARD, New Haven, Connecticut.

¹ Presl. Abh. böhm. Ges. ser. 5, v. 323 (1848).

² Ångström, Botaniska Notiser (1854) 68.